(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का निर्णय किया है, यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिन्ता मोहन) :(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह योजना फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया (एफ.सी.आई.), हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर लि. (एच.एफ.सी.) तथा प्रोजेक्ट्स एण्ड डेवलपमेंट इंडिया लि. (पी.डी.आई.एल.) से संबंधित है । योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं हैं, (i) एफ.सी.आई. और एच.एफ.सी. के विभिन्न संयंत्रों का अल्पावधिक पुनरूद्धार/पुनर्वास, (ii) कुछ नए संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए दीर्घावधिक योजनाएं, (iii) इन कंपनियों का वित्तीय पुनर्गठन, (iv) कुछ संयंत्रों की क्षमता घटाना, (v) पी.डी.आई.एल. को उपर्युक्त (i) और (ii) से संबंधित कार्य सौंपना तथा उसे उर्वरक संयंत्रों की डिजाइन और इंजीनियरिंग में प्रमुख भूमिका भी प्रदान करना, और (vi) उपर्युक्त प्रस्तावों को न्यूनतम पूंजी निवेश, विदेशी मुद्रा निकासी तथा राज सहायता से कार्यान्वित करना ।

(ग) कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की सावधानीपूर्वक जांच की जा रही है । उन एककों जिनमें अपेक्षित निवेश सामान्य और लाभप्रद है, के यथाशीघ्र पुनर्गठन के लिए निर्णय शीघ्र लेने और संसाधन जुटाने के लिए हर प्रकार का प्रयास किया जायेगा ।

Ray Committee on wages and D.A. to public sector workers

*28. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 18th June, 1992 to the effect that the Ray Commitee which is looking into the question of wages and dearness allowances of the public sector workers is itself "in a tight spot", following June 16, 1992 general strike by the industrial workers throughout the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, indicating the main damands of the industrial workers;

(c) whether Government propose to hold any negotiations over these major issues with the trade unions;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Chakravorty Committee as well as the Boothalingam Committee which were set-up earlier by Government failed in their mission as the trade unions declined to cooperate with them;

(e) whether Government propose to tackle this issue through a 'National Dialogue' as demanded by the General Secretary of the C.I.T.U.; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (f) The news-item in the Hindustan Times of 18.6.1992 refers to the working of the 'Ray Committee and issues relating to Wages and Dearness Allowance of the workers in Public Sector.'

The Government has constituted on 6.4.1992 a high level Committee of Experts under Shri H. N. Ray to study and examine the structure of emoluments viz. Pay, Dearness Allowance and other allowances including perquisites admissible to the employees in the Central Government, Public Sector Enterprises and Nationalised Banks, etc. *inter-alia* for preparing a document to enable the Government to take a view on the trends of wages of employees in these sectors and to consider evolving a common formula for the grant of Dearness Allowance. The Committee has been enjoined to complete its work within four months. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

A Tripartite Committee set-up by the Government in September, 1988 is separately examining the question of Dearness Allowance formula for the Public Sector employees. The last meeting of the Committee was held on June 29,1992. The representatives of the Trade Union including Centre of Indian Trade Union are demanding a formula based on a slab system. The Committee is meeting again shortly.

The Committee on Wage Policy, 1973 (popularly referred to as Chakravarty Committee) had *inter-alia* suggested to eliminate progressively unjustified wage differentials between the organised and unorganised sectors and to avoid pushing up wages to a level as would encourage substitution of capital for labour or reduce the over-all demand for labour. The study group on Wages, Incomes and Prices (popularly known as Boothalingam-Committee) opined that the determination of a homogeneous national wage structure for the present was not readily possible.

There is no proposal for the present to set up a National Wage Commission.

हज यात्री

*29. **मौलाना ओबैदुल्ला खान आजमी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 मई, 1992 के "द टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में छपे इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अव्यस्था के कारण कई हज यात्रियों को रुकना पड़ा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की छानबीन की है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने भविष्य में ऐसा न होने देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर०एल० भाटिया) : (क) जी हां, सरकार ने ऐसी एक रिपोर्ट देखी है जो 26 मई, 1992 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" (न कि टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया) में प्रकाशित हुई थी ।

(ख) से (घ) 25 मई, 1992 को दिल्ली से प्रस्थान करने वाला वायुयान पूरी तरह से बुक था । तथापि, उन सभी यात्रियों को, जो इस वायुयान में नहीं लिए जा सके थे, हज जाने वाले उस वायुयान पर सवार कराया गया था जो बम्बई से दिल्ली होकर गया ।

Safe drinking water under Guineaworm Eradication Programme in Andhra Pradesh

*30. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh which have been provided with safe drinking water so far under the "Guineaworm Eradication" programme and what is the amount spent on this programme; and

(b) what is the target for 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) 830 villages in Andhra Pradesh have been provided safe drinking water under the "Guineaworm Eradication Programme". Out of these villages 760 have been covered fully and 70 partially. 226 step wells have been converted into sanitary wells. An amount of Rs. 192.19 lakhs has been spent for supply of safe drinking water and Rs. 28.12 lakhs on conversion of step wells into sanitary wells.

(b) The target for 1992-93 is to convert the remaining 15 step wells into sanitary wells and to cover fully 70 partially covered villages.